NEW YORK CITY.

TUE COURTS.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. Supreme Court-Circuit-Part 1.

Held by Judge ingraham.

Court opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M.

Court opens at half | Not. | Not. | Haward | va. Dieffen | loss | Glover va. fillion. | 1009 | Guild, Ur., va. N. Y.

Supreme Court-Circuit-Part 2.

Held by Judge Smith. Court opens at ten o'clock A. M. Court opens at ten o'clock A. M.

Court opens at ten o'clock A. M.

Court opens at ten o'clock A. M.

Court opens at ten o'clock A. M.

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Supreme Court-Circuit-Part 3. Supreme Court-Special Term.
Held by Judge Clerke.
Court opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M. Lyle vs. Easton. Nos. September vs. Alexander of Samson vs. Terry et al.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Held by Judge Suberland.
Court opens at ten o'clock A. M.

Eeld in Circuit Court room.
Galeudar will be called at half-past ten o'clock A. M. Leonard vs. Sykes.

-Scott vs. Arnold.

-Birkett vs. Sanderson.

-Iroblin vs. Leverson.

-Butter vs. Tanpan.

-Hunt vs. Harrington, leneral call 151-Webb vs. Skinger.

Superior Court-Trial Term-Part 1. Superior Court-Trial Term-Part 2.

Heid by Judge Jones.
Court opens at eleven o'clock A. M.

Mos. McConcough va. Pett. 5138-Orth va. Sutton et al.
retch.
1005-Nickerson vs. The
1005-Nickerson vs.

Marine Court-Trial Term.

Held by Judge Gross.
Court opens at ten o'clock A. M.

Nos.

77-Duke vs. Hara

Bloomer vs. Slaght.
Haughwout vs. Eallam,
Bild-Loe Doux vs. Eralum,
B- Richardson vs. Whear.

107-Devin vs. McDonald,
Worth vs. Corning,
78-Watts vs. Jackson.
D-Landsog vs. Gilbert, Jr.
132-Ficht vs. Delan.
132-Ficht vs. Delan.
132-Ficht vs. Cary,
134-Finner vs. Malloy.
134-Finner vs. Malloy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKRUPTCY. Petitions Filed Yesterday.

William H. Church, of this city-Referred to Register wight, Michael Cuddy, of this city—Referred to Register

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. The Newcomb-Brockway Case.

Before Commissioner Osborn.
The United States vs. Abner Newcomb. -The examina tion of this case was resumed yesterday. No material facts not hitherto published were elicited.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

The Commissioners of Emigration and the Railroad Companies-Mandamus and the Alleged Contempt.
Before Judge George G. Barnard.

The People of the State of New York ex rel. The New Pork and Eric Railway Company and the Pennsylvanic Central Railway Comany vs. The Commissioners of Emidenis -On the 7th day of October in tant the New York and Erie Railway Company and the neyfvania Central Railroad Company applied for and ed from Mr. Justice l'arnard a writ of peremptory damus, directed to the respondents and requiring n to admit to the emigrant depot at Castle Garde he agents, C. H. Van Ness and John McDonald, of the rgoing various modifications and alterations th spon the return of an order to show cause why the the return of an order to show cause why the ondents should not be punished for contempt for dag and neglecting to obey the writ. Messrs Dev-Andre ws, Miller and Thayer appeared for the re-s, and Messrs. Waterbury, Rice and P. H. Jones for co-pondents. The cases of both the relators were

new with and the order to share expondents for disshedience of the with the tire incitance. The petition of the relation on the state of the relation of the

not sought to divert emigrant travel to the New York and Contrai Railroad of any other has of travel. It was further claimed in regard to the New York and Eric Railway Company that, by virtue of their agreement, they were allowed into Castle Garden in 1550 with the New York tentral Railroad Company, and that the respondents reserved the right, at all times, to exclude any persons whom in their judgment it was for the benefit of the emigrants to exclude; that it was expressly sipulated between these two railroad companies and the Commissioners of Emigration that the system of selling incosts is Europe should be abandoned; that it came to the knowledge of the respondents that orders for tickets for emigrant passages were soid at Havre and other place is Europe, drawn upon Van Ness and one Dreyer, the partner of Van Ness in Europe; that they sold these orders and charged for the order for tickets for emigrant passages were soid at Havre and other place is Europe, drawn upon Van Ness and one Dreyer, the partner of Van Ness in Europe; that they sold these orders and charged for the order for the Western States the same price in coin gurrency in Europe. At the tickets were sold for in American paper courrency (the affidaries of several Fronch emigrants were also submitted, settling forth that Van Ness and Dreyer had refused to refund the difference in valuation of the tickets as between the gold and the currency values thereof). It was claimed upon argument for the Commissioners that they had a right to exclude any or all persons whatever from their depot at Castle Garden, and that there was no public duty devolving upon them to admit the agent or agents of any railroad company within their enclosure. And further, that the practice of selling tickets abroad for passage on initial dines of transit in this country at the prices in gold which are charted for them in currency in this country, necessarily led to this result on the convenience of the order to show they were justified in excluding him.

On behalf of the rel

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS Before Judge Russel.

Shortly after the opening of the court yesterday morning the Recorder took his seat on the beach for the purpose of sentencing Michael Weaver and George Will who pleaded guilty at the August term to burglary in glarlously entering the dwelling house of Elisha N. Corey, No. 5 East Thirty-third street.

Counsel for the prisoners stated that Weaver and Wil-son were charged in the newspapers with being conson were charved in the newspapers with being con-nected with the plot to escape from the Tombs. It was substactorily shown to the authorities that they had nothing to do with it. His Honor sent them to the state Prison for five years. City Judge Russel and Assistant District Attorney Bedford then proceeded with the calendar, and a large number of cases was disposed of with great promptness and despatch.

assauted Wm. Jones while pasing through James street, and stolen a silver watch from him valued at \$25, FORGERY.

Wm. Casson pleaded guilty to forgery in the third degree, the indictment charging that he endeavored to obtain money from Geo. W. Sherman, No. 187 Wooster street, on the 17th of No-ember, by means of a dra't purporting to have been drawn by James Duncan & Co. on the cashier of the Merchant's Bank for the sum of \$120. There were several charges against the prisoner of a similar nature, and Mr. Bedford opposed a motion to postpone the sentence. Anderson and Casson were each sent to the State Prison for five years.

Anorems expressive foresty.

Charles A. Dumouriez, a genteel looking man, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with forgery in the toird degree. The complanant, Mr. William M. Hoffins, a broker doing business at 24 Broad street, stated in his examination before the macistrate that on the lat of June the prisoner cailed at his office for the purpose of making lavestments in stocks; that he advised him what kinds to purchase, and that cortain negotiations were entered into, for the payment of which the prisoner sent two checks, one for \$5,000 and another for \$0.675, on the Tradesmen's bank, which, upon examination, proved to be forgeries. He was remanded for sentence.

Frederick C. Horter pleaded spility to an indigence.

Frederick C. Horter pleaded guity to an indictional charging him with bigamy. There were certain mitigating circumstances in the case which led his Honor to pass a lenion sentence, viz :—one year's imprisonment in the State prison.

Mary Henderson (colored) was charged by Sarah A.

Mary Henderson (colored) was charged by Sarah A. Williams (also colored) with stealing, on the 9th of September, a pair of gold earning. A piex of posty larceapy was accepted, and the prisoner was sent to the Pontioniary for six months.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Patrick Mooney, who was indicated for a felonious assault, pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapen with intent to do bodily harm. He was charged with cutting Martin Elack in the face with a razor, as 14 Baxter street, on the 7th of October.

GRAD LARGESY.

Michael Malloy, jointly indicted with Laurens Costello and Barney Collins, upon a charge of stealing \$100 worth of writing paper from the store of Root, Anthony & Co. on the 220 of August, pleaded guilty to an attempt as

graid larceny.

Edward Suider was tried and convicted of graid larceny in stealing a watch and chain, valued at \$55, from
Paul Wahent, on the 25th of September. These prisoners were remanded for sentence.

were arraigned upon a charge of robing Robert J. Rosential, 87 Chrystie street. In both of these cases there was no legal testimony to suctain the charges, and the Judge directed the jury to render a verdict of not guitty, a direction with which they promptly compiled.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUILTY TO ANIof the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it was resolved, in view of the constantly Increasing burden imposed on horser, mules and other draught enimals in this city and State, as manifested by the enormous care, trucks, carts, wagons and other vehicles in use (whereby it is estimated that at least ten thomand norses are annowly tortured to death in this city from that cause alone), that the directors of street railroads be requested to increase the number of street railroads be requested to increase the number of storess by which their cars are drawn, and that they, as well as carmen, teamsters and others, be publicly notified of the intention of this Society to henceforth rigidly enforce the laws made and provided in this particular for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The order is duly signed by President Bergo. The inquiry is very pertinent, why does not the Society take steps for the rolled of this bipeds as well as the quadrupeds who suder by this overcrowding of the cars?

The Board of Fire Commissioners.—The Board of Fire Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting

THE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Fire Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday. No special business of importance was transacted other than the receiving of a communication from the Chief Engineer, in which he presented a code of by-laws prepared by a committee of the firemen for the establishment of a Mutual Aid Society, intended to assist the "widows or next of kin" of firemen who die while in the service of the department. The assessments at each death are to be—Chief Engineer, \$10; assistant engineer, \$8; district engineer, \$6; fore man, \$4; assistant foremen, \$3; steamer engineer, \$5; foreman, \$2. These assessments are for a good purpose, and will no doubt be willingly re-ponded to in every case by the firemen. They are not quite as high as the political assessments, and so may be regarded as "innocuous."

TRIALS AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—The Police Com-

TRIAIS AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—The Police Commissioners held their regular weekly trial meeting yesterday, Commissioners Acton and Manierre in the "excoriators" chair. Ninety patrolmen were tried for violation of police rules and regulations. There were a few cases in which citizens were complainants, but there was none of any public importance. The charge which was brought against roundsman Rae by a patrolman named Farran, of the Fitteenth precinct, to the effect that he had one night entered a stable yard with a woman of iil reputs, for evil purposes, was yesterday dismissed as malicious and faise, by the Police Board. For having seized hold of one of the witnesses by the neck, who was tentifying against him when the case was in progress, he was fined ten days pay and will be remanded to post duty.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—In consequence of the absence of Comptroller Connolly yesterday, the Board of Audit held no meeting, and immediately adjourned until to-day at noon. TRIALS AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—The Police Com-

ANUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEN-PERANCE.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temper-ance held their annual meeting yesterday at the Ger-mania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery. There was a fair attendance, Several new members were enrolled. The reports from the Grand Worthy Pastracch, Grand Worthy Soribe, Committee on Char-ties, &c., showed that the order was in a flourishing con-dition. The members of the Sons of Temperance al-ready number over a million and a half in the United States, Canada, England, Irestand, Scotland and New South Wales. In the evening the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. Institute of Reward year Ordinans of Parriots.—The adjourned session of the sixth annual meeting of this in-

adjourned session of the sixth annual meeting of this in-stitution was held last night at the rooms of Dr. Webstruction was need less night at the rooms of Dr. Webster, College of New York. In the absence of the president, Dr. Webster, Vice President Alexander King occupled the chair. The report of the recording secretary
was read in that gentleman's absence by Dr. Holton, the
corresponding secretary. It contained an elaborate exposition of the work that has been accomplished in the object of the institute by the
formation of auxiliary societies throughout the different giates, and the establishment by them of various

Patriots' Orphans' Schools and Homes. The report of the ressurer, A. F. Wilmarth, was handed in, showing the lotal cash receipts of the Institute mines its organization to be \$3,735 54, and its expeditures \$3,269 14. The num of \$518 78 having been appropriated and invested as a commencement of the "Washington Prize Fund," is balance of \$52 58 appears to the debit of the Institute, desars E. A. Hubes, Cuiten Ward and William M. Foltwere elected directors, after which the meeting adoursed. Pursuant to the charter of the Institute, a meeting of the directors will be held this night week, to inset officers for the ensuing year.

PIRE IN WEST TRENTY-FIFTH STREET,—About three

PIRE IN WEST TWENTY-PIPTH STREET -About three ling wood yard No. 200 West Twenty-lifth street, owned by Preserick H. Lammers, and before the flames were extinguished the premises myre dangered to the exten-of \$1,500; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have arisen from some accidental cause at present unknown. ACCIDEST ON THE SECOND AVENUE RAHBOAD .- YE

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

afternoon, while Edward E. Kanze, of No. 27 East Fiftyavenue, looking at a company of target excursionists, he was, as he alleged before Justice Keily, of the Fourth District Ponce Court, approached by one Martin Mahno, who, before he could protect himself, seased his watch and attempted to run away with it. He had not proceeded many steps—closely pursued by Kunze, who was intent on recovering his property—when he turned sharply around and, it is alleged, struck his pursuer a severe blow, trusting it would have such a retarding effect on him that he could get beyond reach of pursuit with his booty. He was, however, promptly secured by an officer and brought to court. Mahon, in default of \$500 ball, was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

of No. 472 Broome street. Complainant alleges that the accused entered her apartment under the pretence of inquiring for some person, stole from the table a set of false test whited at \$150 and then ran off. She was subsequently arrested, and on being brought before the magistrate and charged with the theft she was committed for trial.

AN OLD COMPLAINT REVEWED -Joseph H. Lavine, of No. 14 Congress street, Newark, N. J., appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and made a complaint against Sophia Allen, a colored woman, whom

age, arrived in this city from Paterson, N. J., and on Tuesday night while on an exploring expedition through Tuesday night while on an exploring expedition through the Five Points was met and accossed by Ann Smith, a good looking white woman. She invited the dark complexioned Fatersonian to her apartments in Mulberry street, and when there Ann watched over him till be fell asiesp. While in the land of dreams Ann discovered that her dusky companion had a money bag secured about his waist, and without awakening him ripped open his clothes, and cutting open the bag, as charged, stole his money, with which she left the premises. When Peter awoke he miss of his money, and subsequently caused Ann's arrest by officer Donohue, of the Sixth precinct. Justice Hogan committed the prisoner for trial.

Ahrens was yesterday brought before Justice Hogan by obtained a set of furs from Morris Mahler, of No. 10

Mansfield, of the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday forenoon, and deposed that Mrs. E. Rollston, the grandforenoon, and depoted that Mrs. E. Rollston, the grandmother of his brother's child, and who temporarily
occupied one of the rooms in his house, had, during his
absence, aided and abetted by Zeno Burcham, removed
from his premises beds and bedding, cooking
utensits, &c., to the value of \$2.90, to Burcham's store or house, at 115 West Eleventh
street, and there disposed of them publicly to
purchasers, to the inconvenience and loss of the complainant. Burcham, it will be remembered, some two
years ago was tried and convicted of robbing a woman
of bonds to the value of some \$3,000, and was sentenced
to the State Prises. He remned there upwards of six
months, when, on the intercession of friends, Governor
Fenton was induced to pardon and liberate him. He
has since been in the auction business is this city, and
it is not known that be has attempted to play any trick
until he conspired, as alleged by Mr. Dearborn, with
Mrs. Rollston to swindle him out of his property. Burnham is said to be worth about \$100,000.

Ax Alleged Burglas Reagnesten.—Yesterday morn-

ing a man named Charles Smith, alias Elias Wale, Joseph Hastrick was tried upon a charge of stealing \$120 worth of ciothing from Elizabeth Wiedeke, 175 Eldridge street, on the 4th of September.

Joseph Smith, James Gardner and Heory Marsden were arrangeed upon a charge of robbing Robert J. Roseph Smith, James Gardner and Heory Marsden were arrangeed upon a charge of robbing Robert J. Roseph Smith, James Gardner and Heory Marsden were arrangeed upon a charge of robbing Robert J. Roseph Smith James Gardner and Heory Marsden were arrangeed upon a charge of robbing Robert J. Roseph Smith Smith Succeeded in election of the prison at the time Smith succeeded in elections.

MEDALS FOR MERIT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. James W. Gerard, the veteran School Inspector. has addressed a letter to the principal of ward school No. 35, in his district, in which he offers prizes "to those in the senior classes best entitled to them for amiability of disposition and propriety of deportment." The

of disposition and propriety of deportment." The letter is as follows:

New York, Oct. 17, 1867.

To Mr. Thomas Herrer, Principal of Mais uranimar School No. 35, in the Fifteenth ward:

Having observed during the many years that I have been consected with the public schools ine good indisence of their groute discipline upon the character and manners of the public schools used to superfining to sustain, and if possible to increase, that infinence, I have upon mature reflection decided upon the plan of carrying out my desire.

It is the custom, in many of the schools to award prizes for intellectual suberiority in the prescribed studies of the class. In many cases the fortunate schools to award prizes for intellectual suberiority in the prescribed studies of the class. In many cases the fortunate schools to award prizes for intellectual suberiority in the prescribed studies of the class. In many cases the fortunate schools one their success to superior mental endowments. (Nature's gift) more, perhaps, than to their own exertions. Every scholar is not equally indowed with genius, quickness of preception or a retentive memory, but it is in the power of all to attain the same attaindant of deportment. Believing that the formation of a high tone of character and the education of the heart are to be at least equally prized with intellectual culture, I have made up my mind, at the end of every school year, to award sliver medials in every grammar department, to the male and female, in my inspection district (comprising the Filteenth and Lighteenth wards), to such the culture, I the power of every schools exit to the prevent of the chass may be designated by at least two-thirds of the chas as test entilled to them for ambibility of the promisent for their uniform ambibity and propriety of deportment for their uniform ambility and propriety of deportment in these respects, yet I have always observed that in every class there are one or two who are generally promisent for their uniform ambility and propriety of deportment

THE HELL CATE OBSTRUCTIONS.

The following petition is now circulating among our

THE DEAN RICHMOND DISASTER.

Continuation of the Investigation by United States Steam Vessel Inspectors

the Cause of the Collision.

The examination of the witnesses on behalf of the winers of the Dean Richmond and Vanderbilt with reference to the recent collision on the Hudson, which was commenced on Tuesday, was resumed yesterday mornat half-past ten o'clock.

Alanson Fowked, on being sworn, gave the following testimony:—I am a licensed chief engineer of the second class, and have a certificate to that effect; I am twenty nine years old, and have been connected with engineer-ing since the year 1853; I am chief engineer of the Dean Richmond and was on board of her on the night of the 19th and evening of the 20th September, when the collision occurred with the Vanderbilt; I have been on the Dean Richmond three years up to the 25th of last July—ever since she has been running, in fact; I remember the night of the accident; I was by the engine; when we parted the St. John, I was standing out on the gangway that rune across in front, and I ran over to the port side and saw her pass; soon after that I heard the whisties from our boat, and I said to my assistant, "that must be the Vanderbilt," and immediately after these heard the alarms fill the boat; at that same moment the engine room bell rang to "slow," and I stepped in and shut the the throttle; immediately after there came the bell to stop, and I shut off the side injections; then came the bell to stop, and I shut off the side injections; then came the bell to stop, and I shut off the side injections; then came the bell to stop, and I shut off the side injections; then came the bell to stop, and I shut off the side injection; then came the bell to stop, and I shut off the side injection; the came the bell to stop, and I shut off the side injection; the came the bell to stop, and I shut off the side injection; the came the bell to stop, and I shut off the side injection; the heat injection is a substant with me; he slipped out of the engine room as I stepped in; there was no need of his helping me; one man could do all that was required; the collision plainly; the usual plan for turning a boat back when going ahoad with an open throttle is to give four bells—one to slow, one to stop and two to back; we were going at the rate of about fourteen miles an hour previously to the disaster; I

we left Athens at about a quarter past ten o'clock and reached Rinnebeck coon after twelve o'clock; we had consequently run about wently-eight miles in that time, and were going about fourteen miles an hour; if the tide had changed from the ebn to the flood after we left Rhinebeck we would not have slackened our speed much; running with the tide and against the tide there is some difference in the speed, o'course, but I could not exactly say how much difference; I heard the alarm whistles blown on one to the speed, o'course, but I could not exactly say how much difference; I heard the alarm whistles blown on one to the whistle blow at least two or three times; this occurred between the time of our backing and slowing; on getting the signal from the pilet I felt bound to back as bard as I could; could not have backed any harder if there had been any single bells rung; I only thought there was something close at hand, and no matter what I thought I could not have backed any faster; between the intervals of the bells to slow, stop and back there might have been a minute's time, perhaps, between the first and last bells, but I could not state positively what interval of time there was; supposing our boat to be going as the rate of fourteen miles an hour, we might have got her to back in perhaps from two to five minutes.

By the Board—A couple of minutes might elapse, between reversing the engines from going ahead to going back; it could, at all events, be done, I think, within two minutes; if the boat was going on and had been slowed it might take perhaps five or soven turns of the engine to set her really going back; through the water.

Examination revumed—I could not state on my oath that the bant was really going back at the time of the collision, but I am pretty positive that her headway was stopped; I was in the engine room all the time, and had no opportanity of seeing if the boat was really going mack, but I am certain nearly that she was not going ahead; I don't think there is any advantage in thank of the

going tack, but I am certain mearly that she was not going ahead; I don't think there is any advantage in having jingle belis; they only make more confusion, I think; the less number of belis there are the better; in our general runs down from Athens our had of steam does not vary much; we keep up an average rate of speet, and to do this we must have a regular amount of steam; that requires some one thousand horse power; all the head of steam we usually carried was about twenty-eight pounds preasure; I gave orders to my assistants to keep up that fixed head; we might have exceeded it sometimes, but it was that on an average; on the hight of the collision we were making about sixtoen revolutions per minute; we could only make about half that number in backing, say about eight per minute; we back the engines toy simply putting our hands on the gear, that is all; it is very easily done; between the engine room and the pilot house there was no regular communication, except by means of the bell; there is a sounding gong close by the bell; and a pipe that communication stron this up to the pilot bouse, so that the pilot can tell the bells counding ms well as we can; this tube is like a regular speaking tube, and I have often heard them say in the pilot house that they could hear us talk in the engine room; I don't know anything especial about the steam whistles attached to boats; some are large and some small, and I think they vary as much in sound and in their quality of tone as the voices of men do; I can't tell whether the whistle of a small propelier would sound as loady as that of the Bean Richmond; but small-beats usually have smaller whistles; any person, I think, who has heard a regular boat's whose constantly for some line would; I think, easily recognize that whistle by its

would, I time, easily recognize that whistle of the same and tone; I can always teil the whistle of the states of the collision; I topened the safety valves and connection doors, and then made the bromen baul out foot of the firee, as we were generating steam rapidly; I had an assistant with me in the engine room and also a "greaser" to cil the machinery, whom I might have called upon in case of energency.

The witness on cross-examination only repeated the same tentimony more emphatically, and said that he thought ali was done about die Dean Richmond affer the collision that could be done; there was no dday in backing the engines after the phole's signals; of course he was guided by them and could not go on deck to see for himself what was the matter; he obsyed all the orders given him as quickly as they could be executed; the whistles, he said, which were given to slow, stop and back scient were given in rapid succession, alters the phole series of right, however the time has arrived by the paymen ascertain how much these advantage freights to the public sense of right, however the time has arrived by the paymen ascertain how much these advantage freights these advantage freights the sense of right, however the time has arrived by the paymen ascertain how much these advantage freights the public sense of right, however the time has arrived by the paymen ascertain how much these advantage freights the public sense of right, however the time has arrived by the paymen ascertain how much these advantage freights the public sense of right, however the time has arrived by the paymen ascertain how much these advantage freights.

the whistles, he said, which were given to slow, stop and back astern were given in rapid succession, although they were composed of distinct, separate whistles; he also meationed that the tonnage of the Dean Richmond was about 2,500 tons, and that she carried about 50 tons of freely, besides her pessengers, on the night of the colision; after the colision he observed, he said, to his assistant, "There's nothing more that I can do; we have backed fast enough at all events, and its mot our fault."

George Keys, a meet important witness in the case, was them some far Bridger, and show helpfand overeon the night of the collision I was just below Hyde Park dock, on the Hiddon river; I saw the Vanderbit to the castward of six; we were presty well over to the west shore, and I saw the Dean Richmon is to the lower end of the briand; I was bound up the river; there was a tug boat to the west of as, also going py; we were between the Vanderbit and the tug; I heard two sharp whistles from the Vanderbit, and then the Dean Richmond replied with two whistles; I am certain the tug did not whistle; we were about from eventy-five to a hondred yards from the tug, and I could have heard if she had whistles; we were about from eventy-five to a hondred yards from the tug, and I could have heard if she had whistles; we were about from eventy-five to a hondred whistles; we were about from eventy-five to a hondred whistles; we were about a quarter of a mise below the Vanderbit; when we she had a single white when she was the schooner was there and I was I taking the part of the whistles; and the signal whistle from the Vanderbit; there came three or four quick biasts from the Dean Richmond, and ten I heard a crash; I rou up to them when they were together and rounded to, but as the schooner was there and I was I taking bedwing the she was the school of the part of the formation when the part of the formation and went of it, have been eight years on the river, sive of white the part of t

merchants for signatures:—
To mer Sharar and House or Representatives or the United States and House of Representatives to make a suitable appropriation for the removal of the rocks or other obstructions which impede the navigation of the East river approach to New York harbor at Heil Gate. The following reasons are sufficient, we think, to warrant this petition, at the obstructions are understand to be given:—

1. From actual investigation and careful inquiry we are led to believe that the actual annual loss to the commerce of the country is not less than from one miltion more of the country is not less than from one miltion more of the country is not less than from one miltion more of the country is not less than from one miltion more of the country is not less than from one miltion that the phare not time to answer their heims before they have hear they have not time to answer their heims before they have hear they have he he

work on the second floor, thoughtlessly knocked away the beams supporting the floor above, which gave way and fell upon them. They were speedily extricated, but Brasche was dead when taken from the ruins. The others were severely injured. Coroner Wilder subsequently held an inquest over the remains of deceased, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts. Deceased was only twenty years of age and a nailve of Germany. The fluired parties were conveyed to their respective homes.

day beld an inquest at the New York Hospital on the body of Michael MoGowas, a boy twelve years of age, whose death was the result of injuries received on Tues-day by falling through the hatch way of premises Nos. 10 and 12 Reade street. Deceased, it is said, was climbing up the hoist rope and being unable to retain his hold fell to the lower floor, thus fatally injuring himself. Supper Dearn.—Yesterday afternoon John Kane, a

nan about forty years of age, while at work on the top floor of premises 400 Broadway, died suddenly from hemorrhage of the lungs. Coroner Wilder was notified to hold an inquest on the body. Deceased lived at 105 Madison street

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN AND THE CITY DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF CITY CHAMBERLAIN, Oct. 21, 1567. Hon. JOHN T. HOPPMAN, Mayor of the city of New

York :not think my position in regard to the interest on the public moneys is misunderstood. I stated explicitly, in my recent communication to the public, that I had not received or applied to my own account a single dollar beyond my salary. If I had intended to use as my own and county funds, I certainly would have made the ap-propriation before this time. As I then stated, every

and county funds, I certainly would have made the appropriation before this time. As I then stated, every dollar paid by the banks of deposit had been received by my deputy, who has kept a special account of the same, applying the amount, as far as necessary, to the payment of salaries, as provided by law.

The first payment of taxes during my term commenced in the early part of the present month of October, and the amount in my hands has, therefore, only become of comparative magnitude during the last few weeks. Accordingly, it seems to me my returns of this, the only important period of my term, will be a sufficent and the most appropriate answer on this subject, if one is needed; and if any portion of the public have been left in doubt, the result will be a pleasant surprise to them. I am willing to wait until then, and I do not think any misrepresentation in the meantime will be of any consequence. But I infer from your note that you desire that the public should be furnished with an explicit statement on the subject. If I am correct in this inference, it may not be out of place in this connection to make a brief reference to the general subject while stating the conclusion which I had so long ago determined on.

The office of City Chamberlain has been in existence for ever, half a cectury. It has not been of special importance for perhaps more than thirty years last past, during which period it has been held by some of the most prominent backers and merchants of our city. Not one of these gentlemen ever made any return to the city for interest received on the public monays, or for any

emouments of the office. In addition to this, until a recent period, when a fixed salary was established by law to the Chamberlain as County Treasurer, he received a percentage on all moneys paid in the latter capacity. This percentage has amounted to a large sum annually—some \$40,000 or \$50,000. As I stated in my published communication, the interest on the city's deposits has always been considered as an indemnity to the Chamberlain for his guarantee to the city against any loss—for standing in the breach of responsibility. Cornelius W. Lawrence heid the office of City Chamberlain from 1832 to 1846; Joseph Lawr-nee, from 1846 to 1849; Shepherd Knapp, from 1840 to 1853; Francis W. Edmonds, from 1855 to 1856; Robert Kelly, from 1856 to 1857; Andrew V. Stout, from 1857 to 1869; Nathan C. Flatt, 1860, and Daniel Devlin, from 1860 until his decease shortly preceding my accession to office. Neither of these gentlemen ever considered himself under any obligation to pay to the city a single dollar derived from any such source. If names were wanted to justify any act to the public none stronger than the most of these could be found in the city's annals. In addition, in order more fully to legalize the long-established custom in question, a statute was passed during the term of my immediate predecessor, which, in effect, fixed and determined the payment of the salaries of the clerks and deputy, and the office expenses of the Chamberlain, as the measure of duty to be neutoriously the banks. These amounts were directed to be paid by the banks according to the average monthly balances held by them respectively. I came into office, therefore, with a practice established—a uniform custom in reference to its emoluments—without a single exception or divisition for a period of fifty years, sustained by some of the greatest annes of the financial

ascertain how much these advantages will amount to. The annual sum has been variously sized—some estimating it at \$193,000, others at a larser amount. I do not care what the amount may be, every dollar pad for interest, beyond the salaries of my office, will be faithfully accounted for and pad into the City Treasury. I am informed by my deputy that the amount received from the banks thus far is no more than sofficient to pay the annual salaries referred to. But weakever the fact is the account will show. In pursuing this course I do not claim any credit. I am satisfying investif, and that is the bost, after all, that any man can do in office or out of it. My term of office is four years. By adopting the course of my prodecessors, at the end of my term I would be a rich man, rendered far more than independent for the belance of my life; but I feet picker and more independent in making his sacrifice than I could possibly be with money. I know that many will consider it an act of folly not to have grown wealthy with the appointment. But I are content.

I do not wish or intend to cast any repreach on any of my predecessors for pursuing a different course. I have shown that they have law and precedent to justify them.

I did not intend to make this explanation, but to leave my accounts with my previous communication to tell the story. But if you consider it of any importance to give the matter publicity, you can do with this as you think proper. Very respectfully.

THE VISIT OF THE RONTON FERSILEERS

THE VISIT OF THE BOSTON FUSILEERS. The dull disserseable weather of Tuesday was a con-

siderable drawback to the visit of the Boston Fusileers. It rendered marching anything but a pleasant exercise and acted as a depressing influence on the spirits generally. But yesterday was delightful, and the battallon was up early and had breakfast disposed of generally. But yesterday was delightful, and the batialion was up early and had breakfast disposed of before nine o'clock. T've companies, B and R, of the Seventy first, were in readiness at the Armory to easort their visitors on the proposed trip to Randall's and Blackwell's islands. The steamer William Fietcher was chartered for the occasion, and at tee o'clock left the foot of Canal street, North river with the Fusileers and their military easort on board. She stopped at Iwenty-sixth street to receive Messra. Nicholson and Brennan, Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and then proceeded to Randall's island. Here they were met by an armed and uniformed organization little heard of in military circles, called the Randall's Island Cadeta, the oldest member of which boasts the matured age of thirteen years. They wore a nest gray uniform, French caps and wooden guns. They drew up in regular company front, wheeled around and led the way up the incine from the landing place to the lawn at the summit of the shand, in front of the boys' gymnasium. Mr. J. B. Nicholson, President of the Board of Commissioners, introduced the Boston Fasileers and the olicers of the Seventy-first to the boys, after which an interesting little feitow, named Douglas, read an address of welcome, in which the merits of the institutions on the Islands were appropriately siluded to, Major Bell, of the Seventy-first, made a allort speech in reply, as did also Major Saow, of the Fusileers, to the rapturous delight of the boys. The gymnasium was then visited, where the juvenies of the gymnasium was then visited, where the juvenies of the most expert class went through a lively performance on ropes and ladders. A negro melody, accompanied by a break dewa, performed by a diminutive specumen of five years, created sitense mertiment.

The girls' department was the next patronized, and was probably the one of all the other institutions which created the most agreeable impression in the minds of the visitors. The little girls, ranging in age from before nine o'clock. Two companies, il and H, of

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

A rumor has been prevalent during the past two days that a serious misunderstanding had arisen between Collector Bailey, of the Fourth district, and Collector Shook, of the Thirty-second district, growing out of the late seizures made by Collector Balley of large whiskey nents supposed to be the prominent concer that make up the fraud "ring" in this city. The ma jority of these places are located in the Thirty-second district, and rumor had it that Collector Shook objected to the action of his co-official in selzing them, for the reason that they lie within his (Shook's) jurisdiction. Inquiry establishes the faisity of this rumor. Collector Shook made no such objection so far as these establishments are concerned, but simply doubted Collector Bailey's authority to make seizure of a certain warehouse which had been bonded in the Thirty-second district office. The conference bitseen the two officials was of the most amicable character, and will, doubtiess, lead to a speedy and satisfactory settlement as to the disputed jurisdiction of the Fourth District Collector. The Metrofolitan Revenue Board met yesterday, and the following seizures were reported:—
Finlay's distillery in Fifty-toursh street on a charge of fraudulent returns of manufacture.

Distillery of Ignatius Koei, Seventy-first street, near East river. Charge—fraudulent returns.

Rectilying establishment of Reed & Go, in Third avenue. Charge—fraudulent returns.

Rectilying establishment of Reed & Go, in Third avenue. Charge—fraudulent returns.

Bittiers of barrels of whiskey supposed to belong to D. W. Price & to, found in the warehouse of Cuthbert & Cunningham, Brooklys. It is -charged that the contents of these packages are not the same as those previously taken out under bond for rectification.

Sixteen barrels of, whiskey in the establishment of Hoffman & Curtis, Groonwich street, seized on a charge of not having paid the.

The tobacce factory of B. Pollock, Nos. 20 and 22 Pell street, charge, that no special tax had been paid, as required by law, and that the bonds on which the factory was run had not been approved. I en barrels of smoking tobacco, alleged to have counterlet inspection marks, were found in the sub-ceilar of the establishment.

The following are yesterday's receipts of whiskey in this city:—Total, 874 barrels, by Ere Railroad, 75; by Jersey tentral, 75; by Baitmore and Ohio Railroad, 36; from Albany, by propetter. 7, by tandon and Amboy Railroad, district, and rumor had it that Collector Shook of to the action of his co-official in seizing them, for the

STUPENDOUS SWINDLE IN VERMONT. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Three Hundred and Fitty Thousand Dollars

A gigantic swindle, involving the sum of \$350,000 amazement of the many hereabouts and elsewhere, who invested liberally in the stock of a bogus gold and silver mining company, the mines of which corporation located in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., were represented, by the confidence operator, to be twelve anndred per cent richer than any mines ever discovered on this sublunary sphere.

The novel modes operandi of manufacturing this gold mine is so very original, and the complete success of the dodge for disposing of the whole stock, amounting to \$350,000 -being thirty-five thousand shares at \$10 per share-constrains me to give the particulars which may not be uninteresting. Early in June, 1866, a man who passed by the name Vandercook, made his appearance in this place, and after ascer sining who were the moneyed men, kindly demonstrated to them, with the aid of rich mmediately realize at least fifteen hundred per cent on any investment they might desire to make. Vandorcook next induced Dr. John N. Scraeton, a noted chemist and geologist of Benoington, to visit his mines, located in Pittatown, Remeasiner country, New York, and examine the rock formations and indications, which he did, one Sunday in July, 1866, in company with several gentlemen from Verment and the aforesaid Vandercovs, who kindly assisted Dr. scranton to collect the richest specimens of gold and quartz, which were lying around perfectly town, for chemical anniysis. Several nuggets of solid gold, togother with nearly two hundred weight of rich specimens, were easily collected, and five distinct amy yess made, with the following unparalicled results, which I gather from the certificates, as set forth in the company's prospectus.

localities referred to, to be fully as law cable as the Colorated Ferritory in that respect, the yield of gold and alverticular for that country.

GEO, W. HAII, vide the prospectus, "is a Colorado miner of long experience," and Ir. Scranton is a gentuman highly esseemed in this continuality; consequently their certinicate had the effect mended, and he "Remascher County Gold and Silver almondy Company" was admy organized under the laws of the State of New York, for the "purpose of developing the gold and silver sines upon the property of the company, is the town or Fillstown, and country of Remascher." The organization is skited august 31, 1856, the very day the certificate given above was made, and is acknowledged beaute the ceretary of shie, Francis C. Farlow, on experiment, one week achsequent. The officers and trustees who were chosen to supervise the value interests of the company, to inspect the sinking of his neptertable shalts, to watch the development of the independent of the company, to inspect the sinking of his neptertable shalts, to watch the development of the independent of the state to develop the sinking of the independent of the state to the state to the state to the state to develop the sinking of the independent of the state to the state to the state to the state. The organization of the state to the st

The Reward or Exercy.—Colonel William C. Pickens, late of the Third Tennessee (Union) cavairy, has returned from a virit to Washington, where, in three weeks, he secured a pession of \$26 per month, an allowance of \$10,500 on personal claims against the government, the appointment of his son as cadet at West Point, and his own appointment as Minister to Communicacie.—Know-edite (Inna.) Press.